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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPORTS  
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [708-1]

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to [redacted] Edition.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymous signed "communications that have already appeared in our columns" will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of our paper should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After the hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic address: Passes, Codes, A.B.C. A.E. Ed.

Ladies,

P.O. Box, 88. Telephone No. 12

DEATH.

On February 17th, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. R. J. SOLOMON, of pneumonia, aged 33 years.

## RETURN THANKS.

Mrs. Henderson and family desire to return their heartfelt thanks to their friends for the many expressions of sympathy in their recent bereavement.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIEUX ROAD, CL.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 23RD, 1907.

HAVING prudently persisted, in referring the Jamaica incident as a misunderstanding, and postponed comment—knowing the capacity of a degenerate press for mischief-making—we now find, in the fullest information apparently obtainable, our justification. Our sympathy is now entirely with the Governor, Sir ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM, who has been most unfairly baited by a seacious mob of modern journalists, for doing something that he did not do. The *Times*, perhaps not aware of the contents of the American Admiral's note, to which Sir ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM's was a reply, charitably assumes that the latter was "overwrought and unstrung". So far as we can see, he was the only man who kept his head. The *Daily Telegraph* says his language was "inexcusable", the deplorable *Daily Mail* chimes in with the opinion that it was "a deplorable blunder", and the American papers, naturally, went to greater lengths. The *New York Post* called the English Governor "a glorified bumble" who was "off his head"; the *New York Sun* frankly dubbed him fool. Even with the full text of both letters before them, there are British organs of public opinion still attacking him, on the principle, doubtless, that a man who is

"down" is unlikely to hit back. Let us sift the newly arrived information, and let us reason together. Briefly, what happened was this. Rear-Admiral DAVIS was ordered from Cuba to Jamaica as soon as news of the terrible disaster was confirmed. On his arrival with two battleships at Kingston, some time after the worst was over, he remembered, there was no salute. The Governor had decided that the thundering of guns might further discompose his nerve-shattered people. That is point number one in favour of the Englishman. There are times when official ceremonies, even apart from possible practical objections, may appear a mere impertinence. This was one of them. The absence of the salute was explained to the American admiral, who was thanked for coming, but advised that there was now no need for his intervention. In face of that he intervened! The following extract from a letter shows his attitude. We regret that we have so far not seen the whole of it; we gather that its earlier portion explained that he had disregarded the Governor's request "through a misunderstanding". Let it be so; so far, Sir ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM's conduct is unassimilable. Rear-Admiral DAVIS's letter concludes:—

"I landed working parties from both ships to-day to aid in clearing the various streets and buildings, and propose landing parties to-morrow for the same purpose, unless you expressly do not desire it. I think a great deal might be done in the way of assistance to private individuals without interfering with the forces of yourself or with the Government officials, as our only object in being here is to render such assistance as we can I trust you will justify me in this matter for the cause of our common humanity. I had a patrol of six men ashore to-day to guard and secure the archives of the United States Consulate, with a party of ten for clearing away the wreckage. This party, after finishing its work at the Consulate, assisted a working party to catch some thieves, recovering from them a safe taken from a jewellery store valued at \$5,000. From this I judge that the police surveillance of the city is inadequate for the protection of private property. Actuated by the same motive—namely common humanity—I shall direct the medical officers of my squadron to make all efforts to aid cases of distress which might, perhaps, not come under the observation of your medical officers."

The whole head and front of Sir ALEXANDER's offending is contained in the following reply, in which we have searched in vain for the red rag that set so many John Bull's a-bellowing:—

"Thanks very much for your letter, for your kind call and for all the assistance you have given and offered us. While I most heartily appreciate the very generous offers of assistance, I feel it my duty to ask you to re-examine the working party and all parties which your kindness prompted you to land. If, in consideration of the American Vice-Consul's assistance, attention to his family at his country house, the American Consulate should need guarding in your opinion, although he is present and it was unguarded an hour ago, I have no objection to your detailing a force for the sole purpose of guarding it. But the party must not have threats or anything more offensive than clubs or staves for this function. I find that your working party this morning was helping Mr. Crosswell to clean his store. Mr. Crosswell is delighted that this work should be done free of cost, and if your Excellency will remain long enough I am sure all private owners will be glad of the services of the Navy to save them expense. It is no longer a question of humanity. All those who are dead and buried days ago, and the work of giving them burial is merely one of convenience. I shall be glad to accept delivery of the safe which the alleged thieves took possession of. The American Vice-Consul has no knowledge of it. The store is close to a sentry-post, and the officer in charge of the post professes ignorance of the incident. I believe the police surveillance of the city is adequate for the protection of private property. I may remind your Excellency that not long ago it was discovered that thieves lodged and pillaged the house of a New York millionaire during his absence in the summer, but this would not have justified a British Admiral in landing an armed party to assist the New York police."

Now let us compare the behaviour of the two men, on this evidence. The American undoubtedly meant well, but there are ways and ways of being helpful. With the characteristic *brusquerie* of a man of affairs, or more *American*, as a contemporary admiringly phrases it, the enthusiastic busy-body rides roughshod over the Englishman's dignity. "You can potter about in your own way," he said, in effect; "don't mind us. We hustlers can find a great deal left undone for us to do. Your police are evidently quite inadequate. Allow us to play policemen, won't you? In fact, we've already tackled the job. Then there's your medical officers, Governor. Too slow for a funeral. I'll send mine to help." That is quite a fair paraphrase of our first quotation. Rightly understood, it is more amusing than offensive, though we have shown how it might impinge upon a sensitive official's sense of dignity. Whether it so affected Sir ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM does not concern us so much as whether he did or said anything to betray his unliking for it. This brings us to his own "unpardonable," "egregious," &c., &c., letter. "Thanks very much," it begins, and mentions the kindness of the American. "I most heartily appreciate," he writes, and cites the American's "very generous offers." But "I feel it my duty,"

and he goes on to outline what he thinks

was his duty, softening, like the gentleman he is, the request by dragging in repeated references to the kindness of the American volunteer. He even makes a concession unnecessary and illegal, and allows an American guard for the American Consulate, thus exposing himself to the later risk of having it said that his grasp of the situation was inadequate. We need no question if this would have been said; remember it had already been said, and plainly said, by the American Admiral. And so on to the end, courteous, tolerant, grateful, and apologetic that duty does not permit him to let the busy-body have a freer hand. Now it may appear that in making this plea for a maligned official, for "fairplay" as we see it, we have been unnecessarily severe in our references to the American Admiral. We confess that we have no liking for blackening one to whitewash another, and if the Admiral's letter had been left to speak for itself, we might have left him out of it. But the chivalrous critics of the American press, echoed by their cackling, twittering imitators in London, have written of the "most courteous manner" of the American letter () while condemning the English one. We have therefore indicated our own view of it. Moreover, we have considered the Admiral's deeds as well as his words. Twice in his letter he harps on "common humanity," and then—in a huff over a point of etiquette—he countmands the order despatching the *Celtic* laden with beef for the relief of Kingston. Common humanity hurried him thither, but it was not more than skin-deep, apparently, for he plainly let it be seen that as Kingston's Governor had not been civil to him, the Kingston people could starve so far as he cared. If Sir ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM's "tone and manner" be condemned by the good taste of the majority, we will not dream of opposing our perhaps mistaken judgment in such matters, but we may respectfully submit that the "tone and manner" of Rear-Admiral DAVIS is worth analysis. Then, coming to deeds, we may point out that while the English Governor was in duty bound to prevent the unauthorised landing of a foreign force, the American Admiral was not obliged, even for "common humanity" to disregard the law and the Governor, any more than he was obliged to disregard the Queen's dignity, to deprive common humanity of its expected beef. The very last we want to see is a war with America, but not even to relieve the nervous shrinkings and sentimental horrors of those at home who will submit to anything or do anything to attest their "blood thicker than water" gospel, can we agree to side with them when they, as we think, meanly allow an unoffending and worthy officer to be made a scapegoat for yellow prejudices. The way in which Sir EDWARD GREGG and the SECRETARY FOR WAR tumbled over each other to atone for their servant's unproven fault was un-British and ungentlemanly, and we blush for them. President ROOSEVELT and his Ministers took a more correct view of the incident than they did; and it will be their duty now to see that Sir ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM does not suffer further simply because they mistook the squawks of some of its fledglings for the screaming of the American Eagle.

Count Gallina has been appointed Italian Ambassador at Tokyo.

The French Mail of the 22nd January was delivered in London on the 29th inst.

The French Council of Ministers on Jan. 22d approved the contract plans for the completion of the Yunnan railway.

The revivalist, Mr. C. M. Alexander, left the Colony yesterday on his way to Australia. Doubtless he seeks more worlds to conquer.

The *Missionary Review*, published in Rome, announces that negotiations are in progress for the establishment of a Roman Catholic university at Tokyo.

Mr. J. A. E. Fullock has joined Eight Half No. 2 Company, H.K.V.A. The resignation of Gunner R. W. Pearson from the corps on leaving the Colony is announced.

The Rev. C. J. Hickling, who leaves for home shortly, will make a valedictory appearance at a congregational social meeting in connection with the Union Church on Tuesday next.

At the January meet of the Right Half No. 2 Company, H.K.V.C. spoons were won in "A" class by Gunner Biden (73+12) and Corp. Wright (73+15) and in "B" class by Gunner Greenhill (56+7), Ancott (51+6), Clarke (41+13) and B. F. Chapman (37+18).

The undermentioned promotions will take place in the Left Half No. 2 Company H.K.V.A. with effect from 18th February:—Corporal M. Molver to Sergeant; Bombr. R. Witchell to Corporal; Gunner W. H. Woolley to Bombardier; and Gunner V. Sorby to Bombardier.

The antipathy to receiving Chinese subsidiary coins has spread to the Volunteer Headquarters. The latest order intimates that these coins cannot be accepted in payment of ammunition and other articles purchased at headquarters.

The Governor of Jamaica has sent the following message to Mr. Root:—"Jamaica profoundly grateful to your Excellency for expression sympathy, very practical aid so kindly given by Admiral Davis and entire Particular Service Squadron United States Navy." This should remove any impression of ingratitude that was based on the wording of his letter to Rear-Admiral Davis.

A Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association notice says that the King's Park Range will be open for practice on Saturday afternoon, the 23rd inst., from 2 to 5 at 200 yards and the Peak Range on Sunday, the 24th, from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at 500 yards. His Excellency the Governor has again kindly presented a handsome Cup for competition, and the shooting will commence early next month.

It is announced from Paris that the French Government has decorated Mr. K. Takahashi, the Japanese Financial Commissioner, who is at present on a business tour in Europe. French orders are said to be also on their way to Mr. Sakai, Japanese Minister of Finance, and Mr. Matsuo, Governor of the Bank of Japan. This expression of good-will on the part of France towards Japan, advises state, has been warmly appreciated in Tokyo.

The German Emperor and King of Prussia may find some consolation for the rapid growth of Socialism throughout Germany in the new title which has been conferred upon him in the distant Samoan archipelago. The famous year-book of kings, the "Almanach de Gotha," in its edition for 1907, acquaints the world with the fact that the Emperor William is the "Great Chief" and "Over-King" of Samoa. It appears that the people of Samoa speak of the German Emperor in these terms.

A copy of the report of the directors of the Hawick Race Club and Recreation Ground gives the accounts for 1906. The net profit for the year was \$2,725.02, after writing off all bad and doubtful debts, \$2,094.50 off buildings and \$2,319.44 off furniture and plant. Several improvements have been made during the year and the Races Meetings, Gymkhana, etc., have been well patronised, while lawn tennis has made great strides and golf has a number of supporters.

The Commercial Intelligence Committee of the Board of Trade has decided to open at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73 Brasington St., E.C., a register of British firms who may desire to receive confidential information relative to their respective trades. In this way it is hoped to reach all British manufacturers and traders who may wish to benefit by the greater activity recently displayed by the Board of Trade. No charge will be made for information supplied, but firms admitted to the register will be required to become subscribers to "The Board of Trade Journal."

Chinese should learn to patronise the Pari-Mutuel or sweep, for they are legal gambling, and participants in them need have no fear of molestation from the police. Fantan, nganpi and such Oriental games, however, on which the native deadly loves to stake, are illegal under the Gambling Ordinance, therefore those who break the law must pay the penalty. Thus the 26 gamblers who appeared in the Police Court yesterday failed to make a dividend by reason of police surprise visits. They all had bad luck, for the Magistrates convicted in each case and the Government was enriched to the extent of \$177.

The Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur will soon be able to fly their own flags. It is officially intimated that the King has approved the designs of these flags. Practically they are the Royal Standard, with certain additions. Ships in which the Duke of Connaught or Prince Arthur are embarked will fly the personal flag of their Royal Highnesses, just as they would the Royal Standard if the King were aboard. The new flags will also be used to indicate the presence of their Royal owners at ceremonials ashore, the Royal Standard being reserved for the use of the King, the Queen, and the Prince of Wales.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Appeal (before Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy and Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton) the case of *Caine and Others v. The Palace Shipping Company, Limited*, has been heard. This was an application by the defendants for a stay of execution pending an appeal to the House of Lords. The action was brought by seamen against shipowners to recover wages and maintenance in respect of a period of time after the seaman had refused to proceed on a voyage from Hongkong to the Japanese port of Sasebo during hostilities between Russia and Japan. The Court of Appeal held that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover both wages and maintenance. After hearing counsel the Court ordered that there should be a stay pending the appeal to the House of Lords on the following terms:—The defendants to pay over to the solicitor for the plaintiffs forthwith the following sums, which have been paid or advanced by the union to these plaintiffs:—Fitzgerald, £169 6s. 5d.; O'Neill, £168 5s. 6d.; Fesler, £168 1s. 10d. The defendants to pay over to the solicitor for the plaintiffs also forthwith the moiety of the sums recovered by the five other plaintiffs, the said moiety not to be repaid by or recoverable from the said five plaintiffs, whatever the result of the appeal. The defendants also to pay to the solicitor for the plaintiffs the costs ordered by the judgment and the costs of this application when the said costs respectively have been taxed.

A GOOD YEAR.

Chinese New Year festivities are just starting, and a dragon procession in honour of the departing Governor is the opening round. We think, taking it all round, the Chinese have probably had a slightly better year than the previous two or three.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

H.I.M. Prince Fushimi, who has been the guest of H.E. the Governor, yesterday spent the day in sightseeing. In the morning the Prince and suite were conducted by the Governor's A.D.C. to the Peak, and during the afternoon went to Kowloon. On Thursday night an official dinner was given at Government House in honour of H.I.M., and last night he was entertained to dinner by the Japanese Consul at his residence, No. 19, Macdonnell Road. The Prince leaves at noon to-day on board the *Deronda*.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE]

## TERRIBLE WRECK.

141 PASSENGERS LOST.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The Great Eastern Railway steamer "Berlin" from Harwich struck a pier off the Hook of Holland and was wrecked. One hundred and forty-one persons were drowned, including Mr. Brodersen, of Hongkong, Mr. Starry, chief officer of the "Myrmidon", and twenty-one members of the German Opera Company that has just finished a Wagner season at Covent Garden. Only two passengers, including the captain of the torpedo boat destroyer "Myrmidon", were saved.

## THE TRANSVAAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, February 22nd.

The elections have resulted in a Boer majority of twenty.

[REUTER'S SERVICE]

## THE JAPANESE CRUISING SQUADRON.

LONDON, February 20th.

The Japanese squadron has been sighted at Honolulu.

## THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION LAW.

LONDON, February 20th.

A meeting of the Japanese in Honolulu has sent a telegram to President Roosevelt protesting against the prohibition of immigration which has permanently enslaved them to Hawaiian capitalists.

## THE OPIUM QUESTION.

LONDON, February 20th.

Mr. Morley replying to Sir H. Cotton, said that the proposals of China re the opium import were stated with substantial accuracy by the correspondent of the *Times* on the 25th December, and the Government intends to act thereon as soon as the views of the Indian Government now on the way are received.

## GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, February 20th.

The *Times* states that the negotiations between Great Britain, Russia and Japan are progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. This explains the report in the Russian papers of an impending agreement between the three powers.

## ENGLISH LABOUR IN MANILA.

LONDON, February 20th.

The Lord Chief Justice and a special jury on Jan. 24th concluded the hearing of two consolidated actions brought by Horace Woodring and Victor Charles Rae against the Manila Railway Company for an alleged breach of contracts to employ them as platelayers on the railway in Manila. The plaintiffs said that they proceeded to Manila on money advanced for the purpose, but on arrival there the local manager refused to accept "imported labour," as being against the law. They alleged that they were threatened and assaulted by American workers, and were ultimately driven in a state of desperation to Hongkong, where they were arrested and had to undergo the penalties of vagrants. The defendants denied that the contract had been completed in England, and also denied the allegations of any ill-treatment for which they could be held responsible. Mr. Barnes, K.C., for the defendant, said the law was strict in America as to imported labour. By it no man could go into America who is under a contract to work for anybody, but he was allowed to land if not already engaged. That was why Mr. McKenzie, secretary to the defendant

## THE BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

Since Thursday night a large section of the community of Hongkong has an enhanced opinion of the talents of the Bandmann Comedy Company. This is saying a good deal, when it is remembered that no more popular combination occupy the boards in the colony and that the visits of none are anticipated with greater pleasure. Without doubt it is the best theatrical company touring in the East, and residents here who were regular theatre goers at home, appreciate the opportunities which it gives of enjoying the pleasures which were formerly theirs. Although some changes have taken place in the personnel of the company, the distinguished artists whose faces are missed have been replaced by worthy successors, and, as already suggested, the name of Bandmann still stands for excellence in the theatrical realm of the Orient.

"Raffles the Amateur Cracksman" was the medium through which this more than agreeable impression was imparted on Thursday night. It is a four act play, in which the authors have shown how intrepid may raise such a calling as that of the burglar or cracksmen to a professor, entailing the exercise of artistic perception, fertility of thought, rapidity of action—in a word ingenuity. The battle of wits between the cracksman and the detective who indulge their respective pursuits "the art for art's sake" and "the sport for sport's sake" has been happily demonstrated by the playwrights and happily interpreted by the actors. "Raffles" is indeed an artistic production, and for a first night's performance it would have been difficult to have made a better selection.

The principal character either makes or mars the piece. In the present instance there can be no doubt of the success of the play or of "Raffles," the individual. Mr. Claude King supplies a splendid characterisation of the amateur cracksman. He makes him a real living being, a brilliant conversationalist, an artist in his profession, and a man moved by the common impulses of life, a man whose better nature only required to be touched to make him a useful member of society. In several scenes he showed great dramatic power which moved his auditors to share their applause upon him. Another strong character, admirably drawn, and skilfully impersonated, was that of Bedford, the detective, by Mr. Sydney T. Poole. The struggle of wits between the two could hardly have been better portrayed. Miss Florence Homer took the part of Mrs. Vidal, whose love for the detective, turned to hatred, gave opportunity for some telling scenes, while Gwendoline Courtenay, who loved Raffles even after her discovery of his real character, was charmingly represented by Miss Violet Verley. As the work began available "Bunny" Mr. P. Sanders created a favourable impression as did also Mr. F. Peachey in the rôle of the purky and not very intelligent peer Lord Amherst, whose poverty of expression was decidedly humorous. Mr. Sinclair Cotter made a dignified Lord Crawley, and the smaller parts of Crawley, Goldby, Merton and Barneough were in the capable hands of Messrs. Clifford Brown, W. S. Bayliss, George Wade and T. H. Wallis respectively. Lady Melrose found capital exponent in Miss Dorcas Crosbie, and Miss Helen Grenville and Miss F. Russell Spiers filled the parts of Lucy Ethel and Maria with credit.

"The Man from Icklebury" played to another full house last night, proved most enjoyable. Mr. Claude King gave another convincing proof of his pre-eminence as an actor, and Mr. Sinclair Cotter seemed even better suited as Montague. Icklebury than his previous rôle, while Mr. Clifford Bayliss seemed very happy as Gabriel Gilwatt. The part of Mrs. Tidmarsh was admirably undertaken by Miss Homer, and Miss Verley won golden opinions as the despatched governess. Little Miss Lord, an eight year old damsel, went through her part very demurely and very sweetly. The other members all contributed very materially to the success of the performance. The comedy—a clever skin on middle class snobishness—was delightful, and the clever repartee, which constitutes the bulk of the piece, added to the pleasure of the production, a feature of which was a six course dinner in the second act.

## THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-eighth ordinary meeting, to be held at the offices of the general manager, on Thursday, March 7th, at 11 a.m., reads:

The general managers and consulting committee have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the thirty-eighth annual report of the Company.

1905 ACCOUNT.—After making provision in exchange account for the depreciation due to the fluctuation of exchange, in the Japanese Government gold deposit as expressed in silver, this account shows a profit of \$355,555.55, which, subject to the approval of the shareholders, it is proposed to deal with as follows, viz.:

Dividend of 84 per share ... \$320,000.00

Additional to reserve fund ... 35,555.55

\$355,555.55.

1906 ACCOUNT.—This account up to date has progressed favourably and shows a credit balance of \$435,236.75.

MORTGAGE.—From the reports and valuations made by the Company's surveyors, the general managers and consulting committee are satisfied that the properties held by the Company form ample security for the advances.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.—In accordance with Section 15 of the Article of Association, the present members of the committee, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. White, Mit-

and Raymond retire; but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. Hutton Poole and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1906.

Capital subscribed ... \$2,000,000.00

Amount paid-up ... 400,000.00

Reserve fund ... 1,220,028.36

Accrued dividends ... 8,545.05

Accounts payable ... 32,047.91

Working account, 1906 ... 335,555.55

Working account, 1906 ... 435,236.75

Amount brought forward from below ... \$2,428,631.62

Cc. in current account with Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ... 128,727.55

Cash in hands of general managers ... 1,431.32

Fixed deposits ...

China Bank of India, Limited ... 50,000.00

Merchant Bank of India, Limited ... 25,000.00

Mortgages ...

Hongkong ... 1,241,024.25

In Shanghai ... 569,633.25

Japanese government deposit ...

Consolidated bonds ... 19,277.51

Industrial bonds ... 45,376.25

War bonds ... 17,791.62

Chinese imperial government bond, 1887 ... 214,581.18

Sino-Japan Investment Company, Limited ... 27,580.20

Shanghai Club debentures ... 1,405.50

Hongkong Club, Ltd., Debentures ... 52,000.00

Accounts receivable ... 105,631.01

Lesses and claims ... 22,079.77

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1906.

Lesses and claims ... 21,875.80

Charges ... 31,475.16

Remittance to consulting committee and auditors ... 4,750.00

Commissions and expenses ... 47,432.41

Charitable contributions ... 3,553.99

Balance available ... 555,899.55

Net premium received, less returns and remuneration ... 47,026.82

Interest ... 147,732.05

Transfer fees ... 87.00

555,899.55

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1906.

Lesses and claims ... 26,992.29

Charges ... 4,365.59

Commissions and expenses ... 43,312.21

Balances above ... 435,236.16

555,899.55

Net premium received, less returns and remuneration ... 39,864.25

Interest ... 147,101.00

Transfer fees ... 67.00

Exchange ... 91.84

555,899.55

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

The H.K.C.C. "A" play Kowloon 2.15 p.m. to-day, crossing by the 1.45 p.m. Ferry. The H.K.C.C. "A" team consists of—A. MacKenzie, P. Jacks, A. A. Clayton, S. Moore, J. H. Chalmers, E. A. Fowler, F. Bevington, S. Robinson, R.N.R., T. C. Gray and two others.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

"NEISHI" MEDAL COMPETITION.

2nd round.

Handicap ... Handicap ...

4. T. W. Robertson v. 2. R. Whyte

2. J. Ramsay v. 2. W. Russell

S. G. Edwards v. Ser. J. Henderson

R. V. Butler v. Ser. J. C. Gow

R. H. Baxter v. Ser. G. K. Hayton

G. Punctione v. 2. P. H. Dixon

D. McIntrye v. 2. W. Ramsay

This round to be completed by the 16th March.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

OFF DAY.

Saturday, 23rd February, 1907. First saddle bell at 1.30 p.m. First meet at 2.00 p.m. sharp.

THE "LUCKY" CUP.—Value \$250. Presented for all subscription griffins that have run at this meeting at d not win a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies and *bond ride* griffins on date of entry allowed 3 lbs, those that have been placed third allowed 5 lbs. Unplaced subscription griffins allowed 10 lbs. Off-day winners barred. Entrance \$10 to go to second pony. Half a mile.

THE VISITORS' CUP.—Presented for all griffins that have run at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins that have run at this meeting and on placed second allowed 3 lbs, those that have been placed third allowed 5 lbs. Unplaced subscription griffins allowed 10 lbs. Off-day winners barred. Entrance \$10 to go to second pony. One mile and a half.

THE "JOHN PEEL" CUP.—Presented for all Chinese ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies and *bond ride* griffins on date of entry allowed 3 lbs. Subscription griffins of this and last seasons allowed 10 lbs. Allowance not accumulative. Off-day winners barred. Entrance \$10 to go to second pony. One mile and a half.

THE "HOMECRA" CUP.—Presented for subscription griffins of this season that have run at this Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts in Hongkong or Shanghai allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 7 lbs. Off-day winners barred. Entrance \$10 to go to second pony. One mile.

THE "ROSE" CUP.—Presented for all Chinese ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins allowed 5 lbs. Subscription griffins allowed 7 lbs. Off-day winners barred. Entrance \$10 to go to second pony. From the two miles past once round and in.

THE "SPRING ROSE" CUP.—Presented for all griffins that have run at this meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. Off-day winners barred. Entrance \$10 to go to second pony. Three quarters of a mile.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE Soc., York Building, Chater Road. Sundays 10 a.m., Wednesdays 5.30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Boni Road (Roman Catholic), Mass, Bond, and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

## EDUCATION IN CHINA.

## GROWTH OF A MODERN SYSTEM.

The intention of the recent edict issued at Peking proclaiming that the ancient classic must be recognised as the foundation of the educational system of China is a little obscure. The object of the Government may be simply to give effect to the views of those reformers who consider that the abhorr'd teaching and philosophy of the ages should be carefully cultivated for the sake of their influence in the shaping of character. On the other hand, the decree may represent an attempt at a reformation of the educational system of China, one of the most formidable, and one lying at the root of many others, is the moral darkness of the people, which nonchalance old prejudices, encourage and shield the abuses of the official system, aggravates defects of character produced by the long period of national stagnation, and prevents clear recognition of the true meaning of reform and the methods by which it is to be attained.

His Worship was of the same opinion and fined the defendant \$25, the alternative being six weeks' imprisonment.

STOLEN JOSS STICKS.

A joss stick hawk, while travelling along Jervois Street with his wares, felt thirsty, and happening to pass an eating house, left his basket on the footpath outside while he went in to drink. When he came out again he found that his goods were gone, and sometimes afterwards he discovered one Chan Yau, selling them on the Chinese recreation ground in Hollywood Road. Chan was arrested, charged with the larceny of the joss sticks and found guilty by the Magistrate who sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Any change in the educational system of China could not fail to give a new turn to natural thought and feeling. Learning holds an important place in Chinese life, not only because the winning of the old literary degrees opens the way to official rank, but also because scholarship and literary attainments have always been held in high esteem. In the change now being carried on there is nothing less than revolutionary. It means that the undoubted powers of the Chinese intellect, long stunted and distorted in their development by an antiquated and artificial system of education, will in the future have scope for free growth and be trained along useful and practical lines. This tremendous work was first definitely set in motion by a decree issued in September, 1901, by the Committee on Education to Peking after the flight to Shan-fu. Before 1900 there were a few schools here and there, giving instruction in modern subjects, but the publication of this decree, commanding the establishment of collégial and schools for Western learning all over the Empire, marked the determination of the ruling powers to give their sanction and encouragement to the introduction of the long-desired foreign system of education. The decree was reinforced by other commands issued from time to time; in September, 1903, the old literary examinations were finally abolished; later in the same year a new Board of Education was created, and last year a number of commissioners were appointed to supervise the development of the new education in the provinces and, before taking up their duties were sent on a tour of inspection in Japan. Students were also sent to Tokyo in increasing numbers, some by the Central Government, and some by provincial authorities, and some by private enterprise, until fast year the total rose to some thirteen thousand. The new educational fever even led to the opening of a college and lecture hall for the members of the Imperial Family and high nobility in Peking.

It would be unreasonable to expect that the Imperial decrees should already have been fully carried out. The power of the Government over and under an Empire is necessarily very limited, official administration is, in general, lax and inefficient, and the establishment of a modern system of education is a Herculean task. The educational system of the Empire, which are fortunate enough to be ruled by vigorous and enlightened officials, considerable progress has already been made. In the van of those who are trying to lighten the darkness of their countrymen stand Vice-roys Yuan Shih-kai of Chih-kiang, Chang-Chih-yung Yuan Shi-kui of Chi-kiang and Chang-Chih-yung Yuan Shi-kui of Chi-kiang. Both have founded a large number of schools of different grades intended to give a complete course of education, from elementary stages to the university, and controlled by provincial boards, which have been assisted by foreign advisers and instructors. In the lower schools, instead of the old methods of forcing the boys to learn by heart long portions of abstract classics, attempt is being made to teach the language in a practical way. Illustrated readers are used, so arranged as to give some foundation of general knowledge, and simple arithmetic, history, and geography are begun. The higher schools and colleges give instruction in more advanced Western subjects and languages, English being a very popular study, while, of course, Chinese literature, history, and composition form an important part of the curriculum. Outside the ordinary school system, the enterprise of the reformers has led to the creation of a number of special institutions. To meet the pressing want of teacher-training establishments have been organised, several collégial have been started for agriculture, industry, medicine, languages, and political science, and an important departure in a country where hitherto few women have been allowed to sign their names is represented by the opening of a number of schools for girls.

There are three new universities in the north at present; in fact, they are the only ones in China at the present time. The university at Tientsin, organised by Dr. Tennyson, late educational adviser to the Viceroy, and a number of foreign and Chinese instructors, forms the apex of the Chi-kiang provincial system, and is intended to give advanced instruction in law, engineering, mining, and languages, while other courses will be added as time goes on. The Peking University is intended to be the supreme national university of China. It has a large attendance drawn from different provinces, and its staff includes a number of Japanese and other foreigners. It should be mentioned that hitherto, both at Peking and Tientsin, real university education has not to a large extent been provided by the Government, but by foreign missionaries. The Chinese Government has had to pay for the building of the university, and the cost has been met by the Chinese people, who have given a large sum of money. The university is intended to be the highest form of education in China, and the chief of the professors is Dr. Arthur Hassam, an engineer of great experience, to proceed to Hongkong and report generally on the whole situation. The new pumps were in position by the middle of October. No. 1 shaft was cleared of water without difficulty and sinking recommenced towards the end of this month. On November

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication, after that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not availed of for a fixed period will be discontinued until countermanded.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

## NOTICE.

**T**HIS SETTLEMENTS This Month will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

By Order of the Committee,

E. S. JOSEPH,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1907. 439

## WANTED.

**W**ANTED AT ONCE, Certified MASTER for Steam Launches, fitting up the West River and in the Canton Delta. Reply stating age, experience and salary required.

A. H.

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 23rd February, 1907. 446

## ZETLAND LODGE, NO. 525, E.C.

**A**REGULAR MEETING of ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREE-MASONS' HALL on FRIDAY, the 1st March, at 8 P.M. for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 23rd February, 1907. 449

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

**T**HIS ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Head-Office on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1907, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 31st December, 1906, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The SECRETARY, BOYD, of the Company will be UNSEATED from the 23rd February to the 6th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MOONEY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1907. 441

## TO LET.

**R**OOMS on the Ground, First, and Second Floors of No. 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tamm & Co., suitable for European Offices, and Godowns (for dry goods storage). Apply to — HO TUNG,

Cooper Department,

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1907. 442

## FOR KOBE.

**T**HE Steamer "ASOSAN MARU," Captain K. Sanoji, will be despatched for the said Port on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at noon. For freight, apply to — THE MITSUI RUSSAN KAISHA, Hongkong, 23rd February, 1907. 444

**H**ARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th February — From Pak-sha wan, in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 9.30 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd March — From Stonecutters, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 7.30 a.m., and finishing at 12 noon.

From Lyman S. Dt., in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards, commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 9.30 p.m.

On TUESDAY, the 5th March — From Albion Battery and Stonecutters, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 2 p.m., and finishing at 4 p.m.

On MONDAY, the 11th March — From Lyman S. Dt., in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards, commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 9.30 p.m.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th March — From Stonecutters, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 a.m., and finishing at 10.30 a.m.

From Delcher, in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 11 a.m., and finishing at 12.30 p.m.

On FRIDAY, the 8th March — From Stonecutters Central, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 13,000 yards, commencing at 10.30 a.m., and finishing at 12 noon.

On MONDAY, the 11th March — From Kowloon West and North Point, in a Westerly and North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9 a.m., and finishing at 1 p.m.

On TUESDAY, the 12th March — From Lyman S. Dt., in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 7,000 yards, commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 9.30 p.m.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th March — From Albion, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 9.30 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 14th March — From Stonecutters Central, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 7 p.m., and finishing at 9.30 p.m.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

CHARLES WILLIAM BECKWITH, Lieutenant, R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1907. 447

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PONIES! PONIES!! PONIES!!!

**T**HE Undersigned will hold their Annual Sale of

RACE PONIES  
BY  
PUBLIC ROUP  
Opposite the CITY HALL,  
ONWEDNESDAY,  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1907. 443JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
FOR BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMA-  
RANG, SOERABAJA & MACASSAR.  
(Taking cargo to all ports in Netherlands Indies  
on through Bill of Lading.)**T**HE Steamship"TJIBODAS,"  
Captain Zwart, will be despatched for the above  
Ports on or about the 7th March.For information as to Freight and Passage,  
apply to the

Head Agent of the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
(York Buildings, 1st Floor),

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1907. 445

**B**"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS "BENGLOE"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND  
STRaits**C**ONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed  
that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

A Stand and an Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Member's Wives and Families, Tickets for which are now being sent out with the Members' Tickets.

All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.

Special accommodation will be reserved for Chinese Ladies and their female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of Ground next to the Lasitano Club Stand.

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course,

Hongkong, 16th February, 1907. 43

**H**ONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS "BENGLOE"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND  
STRaits**C**ONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed  
that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the 25th Feb., will be subject to void.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th Mar., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th Feb., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO., Agents

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1907. 433

**E**NTRERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY),

FEB. 23RD.

**T**HE BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

22 LONDON ARTISTS 22

Under the personal Direction of

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

will present the following latest London Successes.

Saturday, 23rd Feb. Nuits (all fulls).

Monday, 25th Feb. HIS HOUSE IN ORDER.

Tuesday, 26th Feb. CHARLEY'S AUNT.

Wednesday, 27th Feb. LEAH KLEINSON.

Thursday, 28th Feb. THREE MUSKETERS.

Friday, 1st Mar. THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY.

Saturday, 2nd Mar. THE SILVER KING.

Monday, 4th Mar. THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

Tuesday, 5th Mar. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

Wednesday, 6th Mar. ALL OF A SUDDEN PEGGY.

Thursday, 7th Mar. THE IDLE.

Friday, 8th Mar. EAST LYNNE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Plan now open at MOUTRE &amp; CO.

Doors open 8.30 P.M. Commence at 9 P.M. Sharp

Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 372

**A**UCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

**T**HE Undersigned have received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

On MONDAY, the 25th February, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 8, Knutford Terrace, Kowloon.

THE WHOLE OF THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE THEREIN CONTAINED,

Comprising—

PLUSH-COVERED DRAWING ROOM

CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD OVERMANTELS

WITH BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD

EXTENSION DINING TABLES AND

CHAIRS, DINNER SERVICE, TEAK-

WOOD WARDROBES WITH BEVELLED

GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS,

CARPETS, RUGS, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.,

Also one COTTAGE PIANO by M. F. RICHARD &amp; CO., Hamburg, (in Good Order and Condition).

On view on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS: — As usual.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, 19th February, 1907. 428

**P**UBLIC AUCTION.**T**HE Undersigned have received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

On TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1907, at 11 A.M., at their

SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vœux Road,

(Corner of Ice House Street).

300,000 EGYPTIAN AND TURKISH

CIGARETTES,

in Packets and in Tins,

(in Good Order and Condition).

TERMS: — As usual.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1907. 435

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1907.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY) (OFF-DAY),

23RD FEBRUARY.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the

GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE

may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY &amp;

WALSH, Ltd., or at the Gate.

## MARK HAMBOURG TALKS



## About the Music Nerve—

A great musician seems to be one big nerve—The Music Nerve—which thrills and vibrates to every mood and emotion, and thus the *very ardour* of genius exhausts the nerve far more rapidly than is usual with less gifted people. Interviewed recently about this important fact, Mr. Mark Hambourg, the wonderful master of the piano, admits that the nervous strain of continuous recitals taxes his energy so heavily that he finds it necessary to replenish his nervous system with a course of Phosferine. So highly does Mr. Hambourg esteem the recuperative powers of the famous nerve-Tonic, that he willingly allows us to reproduce his opinion of the invigorating qualities of Phosferine.

## And how to safeguard it.

MARK HAMBOURG writes:—"I consider I have derived considerable benefit from the use of Phosferine and find it to be an excellent pick-me-up after my recitals."—November 3, 1906.

## The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

## PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

"EVERY DROP IS WORTH A DIAMOND"

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Neuralgia	Brain-Pain	Scleritis	Carbolic
Rheumatism	Sleeplessness	Nervous Prostration	Toilet Soap
Indigestion	Exhaustion	Palpitation	Ensures a
Backache	Influenza	Loss of Appetite	Clear, Soft Skin.
Bassitude	Headaches	Melancholia	
Mental Exhaustion	Hysteria	Nervous Aliments	
Premature Decay	Faintness	Nervous Dyspepsia	
Nervous Liability	Anemia	Impoverished Blood	
Stomach Disorders	Depression of Spirits	Impure Blood	
and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.			

No other Medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring Shattered Constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy. It is the most powerful Nerve and Recuperative Tonic known. It removes Mental Depression, want of Tone and Nerve Power. It has remarkable Health-giving, Strength-giving, Energising, and Rejuvenating properties.

## The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family  
H.M. the Emperor of China  
H.M. the King of Greece  
H.M. the Queen of Roumania  
H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia  
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.  
Proprietor—Aston & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, London, England.  
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/-, 2/- and 4/- Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.  
The 2/- size contains nearly four times the 1/- size.

## The Finest Scotch Oats

deprived of every particle  
of HUSK and FIBRE

combined with PLASMON  
(the concentrated nourishment of fresh milk).

Only four minutes' boiling  
required, to make  
DELICIOUS PORRIDGE

PLASMON OATS 6d.  
per  
packet.

83-2

AGE  
AND  
QUALITY  
GUARANTEED.

Watson's  
DUNDEE WHISKY,  
No. 10.  
THE FINEST OLD SCOTCH.

J. WATSON & CO., LTD., DUNDEE.

Hong Kong Agents:

WATKINS, Ltd.,

Apothecaries' Hall,

## JAPANESE RICE FARMING IN TEXAS.

It is perhaps not generally known that a good many Japanese have gone in recent years to Texas, there to engage in rice-farming, partly on the suggestion of Mr. Uchida, who has lately been appointed Minister at Rio de Janeiro, his place at New York as Consul-General having been filled by Mr. Koseki from the London Embassy. Mr. Uchida visited the Texas and Louisiana rice-belt early in 1902 in order to ascertain for himself the conditions as they would apply to his own countrymen, and he came away with a very favourable impression. He found that the price of land suitable for rice cultivation there was a trifling compared with that which it fetches in Japan, that in respect of fertility Texas farms are by no means inferior to those in Japan, and that rice culture in the American rice-belt is more profitable than it is in his own land. Mr. Uchida was well received in Texas centres, and addressed a large gathering at Beaumont by invitation of the Rice Association of America. He declared that it was far from the intention of Japan to suggest or to encourage the immigration into Texas or Louisiana of cheap coolie labour, but that, owing to the high price of land in Japan, it would be an advantage to independent Japanese farmers possessed of some means to settle in the American rice-belt. This explanation met with a generous response from the members of the Rice Association present that a resolution was passed inviting Japanese rice farmers to seek new homes in the rice districts of those two Southern States. Consul-General Uchida's report of Tokyo, and made a deep impression.

Early in the year five young and well-educated men took a farm near Port Lavaca, in Calhoun County, Texas, and later in the year a number of well-known Japanese settled at Webster, in Harris County, on farms of 300 acres each to begin with. They have done well, and some of them have enlarged their holdings considerably. There is another little colony of Japanese at Del Rio, on the Rio Grande, a number of miles from the recognised rice-belt, and several other parties of immigrants from Japan have settled in Texas within the last four years—all of them with modest means carrying on agriculture quite successfully on American farms mostly within easy range of the City of Houston.

Strictly speaking, the settlers were not farmers in their own country, but were journalists or business men, publicists or scholars, the foremost among them having sat for some time in the House of Representatives, and being by profession a barrister-at-law. Another vis on the editorial staff of the leading newspaper of Tokyo, and represented that journal at the Portman and Pecon Conferences. He still writes for it from Texas. Yet another was a "labor leader" in Japan, and after seven years of toil he has retired for rest and peace to his farm of six hundred acres of the rice-land at Alton, Texas. He established in Tokyo the "Toho Seiki (the Labour World), an organ devoted to Socialism, the law-abiding kind. Mr. Uchida's brother-in-law, Mr. Hashimoto, who comes of a well-to-do Tokyo family, lives at Garland, in Texas, and has a thriving farm of 300 acres there. The labour that these settlers need in their venture they either bring out from Japan upon contract, legally according to Japanese law, or they employ Americans. They will have nothing to do with the Negroes, although cheap colored labour is abundant in that State. Some of the Japanese farm-hands have brought their wives and children along, and are consequently settled. When American help is engaged, the wages paid are much higher than those paid to Japanese farm-hands, and it is natural that the settlers should prefer their own countrymen when they are obtainable, because Japanese farm-hands understand the culture of rice exceptionally well, and the men brought out to Texas are experienced in the industry and readily take to the agricultural implements and heavy machinery for which America is famous in connection with farming, though in Japan they have been accustomed to hand work only.

The State of Texas allows aliens to acquire property, but it places restrictions on their naturalization as American citizens. The point is one on which the Japanese settlers feel somewhat keenly, but they have not made much fuss about it, and perhaps one reason why so little has been heard in Europe of these farmer-journalists and others in Texas is that they are the last people in the world to be capable of giving trouble to the people they go among. They would like to possess full privileges as members of the Commonwealth, but they are debarred from obtaining these while the present rules regarding naturalization remain in force. It is imagined in some quarters that the Japanese, like the Chinese, go to America, not with the intention of making that country their permanent abode, but with the resolve to amass what they can quickly and return to their own land. This is an erroneous view to take of the settlers in Texas, at any rate, for they have invested no little capital in their farming enterprises, and are prepared to become loyal citizens of the United States if they are given the chance of doing so. And as harmony prevails in Texas and Louisiana, it would seem that there can be no adequate cause for the display of animosity towards Japanese immigrants in California.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Suyth say in their weekly share report dated Hongkong 22nd February, 1907.—We have another dislocated market to report now, the race holidays having materially interfered with business, already upset by the China New Year holidays. The volume of business has consequently been but small, and rates have ruled irregular. At the close a steadier feeling is apparent, and we look forward to the market resuming a normal tone during the next week. Exchange on London T/T £2,232. On Shanghai Th. 73.

BANKS.—Since date of our last Hongkong & Shanghaiis were again placed at \$80/- cum dividend. Later, however, after the meeting on the 16th inst., the rate gradually rose to \$85/- ex div., and a small demand not being met completely the market further improved to \$85.5, \$89.0 and \$90.5 at all of which rates small lots have changed hands. The market closes steady at the higher rate. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—The demand for Unions not having been met the rates have further improved to \$82.5 with buyers and no sellers. Small sales of North Chinas are reported at \$80. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnaut, Lait Charnaut and Special Skin Tonic and Poultice Charnaut will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

Fire Insurance—Hongkong have further improved to \$83.5 with fair sales, the market closing steady at that rate. This Company has issued its annual report, which recommends a Fund of \$35,555.55 and the carrying forward of \$35,236.75 on 1906 a/c. China Fires have been placed during the week at \$93, and close with sellers at \$99.

SHIPPING—Hongkong, Canton and Macau have found small buyers at \$20/- the market closing steady at that rate. Indes have quoted quiet at \$86 nominal, with no business to report. China & Manilla have received to \$20/- without inducing buyers to come forward. Ships are enquired for at the advanced rate of 3½/- without bringing any shares on the market. Douglas and Star Ferries remain neglected at quotations.

RENTERS.—We have nothing to report under this heading.

MENING.—Raids have ruled weak and without business. Shares could probably be obtained under the quoted rate. Charbonnages unchanged and without business.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong, Canton and Macau continue steady at \$20 and small sales have been made at that rate. Kowloon remains on offer at \$4½ without inducing any but the smallest business. Shauki Dock has improved and at time of closing ex placed at Tls. 19½, and probably at Tls. 18½. New Amy Dock unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have changed hands at \$100 and \$107, also forward at comparatively slightly lower rates, the market closing with small buyers at \$107. Hotels remain at \$80/- at which rate a few shares could still be placed. Humphreys have changed hands at \$11.20 and \$11.40, closing steady at the latter rate. Shauki Lands are quoted at \$11.40/- ex div. of Tls. 4½.

COTTON MILLS.—With the exception of Soi Chee which have advanced to \$24/- and Hongkong which have advanced to \$11.9/- with buyers, we have nothing to report under this heading.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Provinces have steadily and closely firm at \$87.5 with buyers. Green Islands have changed hands at \$21.5 and Watsons at \$12, both stocks closing with buyers. We have nothing else to report under this heading.

## For Consumption

The modern scientific treatment of consumption is directed to improving nutrition and controlling the symptoms. Angier's Emulsion does both. No other remedy has such a soothing, healing effect upon throat and lungs, and no other remedy will so invariably promote appetite, aid digestion and improve nutrition. From the very first induction of consumption, through every stage of the disease, no better remedy can be employed.

Angier's Emulsion positively has no equal in the treatment of consumption, bronchitis, coughs and all lung affections. It is pleasant to take and agrees perfectly with delicate stomachs.

In three sizes.  
Of Chemists and Bazaars.



THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,  
32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.

## SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE  
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anaemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY-STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar. COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, VALENCE (Drôme-France).

SAINT-RAPHAEL, VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, VIN DE VALENCE, VIN DE VALENCE SAINT-RAPHAEL.

## GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL PREMIUM BONDS.

We are the Largest Dealers in the World of these attractive Securities.

WRITE to us about our Year Book giving full particulars.

## WE ARE PREMIUM BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely SAFE Securities, payable to Bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodic Drawings of interest with CASH PAYMENTS varying from £10 to £10,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

## OUR UNRIVALLED COMBINATIONS.

Comprised of the most attractive Bonds, may be purchased by convenient monthly payments ranging from £5/- to £50/-

Lists of drawings published fortnightly. Premium collected free of charge.

MELVILLE, GLYN & CO.

3, RUE DE LA BOURSE,  
PARIS (France).

153

by Royal Warrant to

The King

## BOVRIL

The flavour, essence, nutrient and all that's good in prime ox-beef is concentrated in Bovril.

A little Bovril added to soups and made dishes renders them more appetising and nutritious.

FREE. FREE. FREE. FREE. FREE. FREE. FREE.

WE SEND YOU FREE OUR ADVERTISING.

## POSTCARD ALBUM

AND

## 100 POSTCARDS

SEND US 1s. 2d. PER RETURN YOU WILL RECEIVE  
OUR ADVERTISING SAMPLES (INCLUSIVE OFFER).

WRITE TO-DAY.

THE FAME SUPPLY COMPANY.  
45, UNION STREET, GLASGOW.

FREE. FREE. FREE. FREE. FREE. FREE. FREE.

Hongkong, 28th November 1906. 12186

731

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY MARU, Japanese str., 3,398. S. Ishikawa, 22nd Feb.—Bombay via Singapore 2nd Feb. General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
LANDSTAD SCHIFF, German str., 22nd Feb.—from Canton.  
LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,200, Harder, 21st Feb.—Sandakan 17th Feb., Timber—Butterfield & Swire.  
MEIFOO Chinese str., 22nd February—from Canton.  
QUANTA, German str., 21st February—from Canton.  
SUNGKIAN, British str., 987. G. H. Pennington, 22nd Feb.—Shanghai 19th Feb., General—Butterfield & Swire.  
TAIWAN, British str., 1,544. D. Christie, 22nd Feb.—Swatow 21st Feb., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
TAMING, British str., 1,350. A. W. Outerbridge, 22nd Feb.—Manila 19th Feb., General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES,  
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

Feb. 22nd.

BRAZIL, German str., for Yokohama.  
Kiangchung, Chinese str., for Chinkiang.  
Progress, German str., for Saigon.  
Swuikang, British str., for Canton.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 22nd.

AIRBENG, German str., for Shanghai.  
BENGHOK, British str., for Nagasaki.  
BINI THUAN, French str., for Hongkong.  
HAICHENG, British str., for Coast Ports.  
KANCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.  
KINA, Danish str., for Saigon.  
LUDONG, British str., for Shanghai.  
MAEON MARU, Japanese str., for Australia.  
NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., for Australia.  
QUANTA, German str., for Saigon.  
QUINTA, German str., for Canton.  
RATHO, British str., for Shanghai.  
WORWAFER, Austrian str., for Yokohama.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Tsinang reports: Had fine weather.  
The British str. Tonning reports: Experienced moderate N.E. winds and moderate sea, fine clear weather, sky cloudy.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

Feb. 22nd.

ABREDEEN DOCKS.—  
KOWLOON DOCKS.—Soregar, Montenegro;  
Frond, Z. Y. de Aldecoa, Prinz Waldemar;  
Kwongchow, Empress Sophie, Prinz Sigismund;  
Wongkor, Tjiltsjap, Victoria.  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.—Peng Fei, S.M.S.  
Planet, Honan.

## VESSELS ON THE BEETH

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

## NOTICE

FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN,  
Taking Cargo at Through Rates to  
TAWAO, LAIAH DATU, LABUAN,  
JOLO, MENADU AND ZAMBOANGA.

## THE Steamship

"BORNEO,"  
Captain E. Sembl will leave TO-DAY the  
23rd inst., at 9 A.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1907.

THE PINNACLE AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY:

STPAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,  
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON  
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL  
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"DEVAKHA,"  
Captain T. H. Hise, carrying H. M. Maritime Mail, will be detached from this to Bombay on SATURDAY, the 23rd February at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's str. "BRITANIA," 6,500 tons, from Colombo. Passengers accommodated in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "PESSOA," due in London on the 4th April, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent,  
Hongkong, 12th February, 1907.

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## FOR HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

## THE Steamship

"GLENTURRET,"  
Captain E. Webster, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 25th inst.

For Freight, apply to  
McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.  
Hongkong, 11th February, 1907.

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**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL REMARKS.

LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS DEVARNAH ... Noon, 23rd *See Special  
OF CALL* Capt. T. H. Hid ... February Advertisement.

LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, NYANZA, ... About 27th Freight and  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID and Marseilles ... Capt. H. S. Bradshaw ... February Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1907.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.  
LIMITED.**

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.  
NINGPO and SHANGHAI ... "KUOKIANG" ... On 23rd Feb., Noon.  
CEBU and ILOIO ... "KAIFONG" ... On 25th Feb., 4 P.M.  
MANILA ... "TAMING" ... On 26th Feb., 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG ... "KWANGSE" ... On 25th Feb., 4 P.M.  
TIENSIN ... "KUEICHOW" ... On 27th Feb., 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI ... "YOCHOW" ... On 1st Mar., 4 P.M.  
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA PORT ... "CHANGSHA" ... On 18th Mar., 4 P.M.  
DAEWON, THURSDAY ISLAND ...  
COOK TOWN, CAIRNS ... "TSINAN" ... On 8th Mar., 4 P.M.  
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE ...  
YOKOHAMA and KOBE ...  
\* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these  
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified  
Surgeon is carried.  
\* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
\* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates of all New Zealand Ports and other  
Australian Ports.  
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND  
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS

11

Hongkong, 20th February, 1907.

**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN  
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS  
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR THE CO'S S.S. LEAVING

\* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW ("JOSHIN MARU") SUNDAY, 24th Feb.,  
and AMOY Capt. H. OHTA at DAYLIGHT.

+ SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, ("SOSHU MARU") WEDNESDAY, 27th  
AMOY and FOOCHEW Capt. T. SUBURA Feb. at DAYLIGHT.

\* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and  
are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office,

2nd Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager. 14

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER  
11 days Across the Pacific is the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.  
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER,  
18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration)  
Tons LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER  
"MONTEAGLE" ... 6163 WEDNESDAY, 27th Feb. 23rd Mar.  
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 6000 " THURSDAY, 14th Mar. 1st April.  
"TARTAR" ... 4425 " WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar. 20th April.  
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" ... 6000 " THURSDAY, 11th April. 29th April.  
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" ... 6000 " THURSDAY, 25th April. 13th May.  
"ATHENIAN" ... 3,882 " WEDNESDAY, 8th May 1st June

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.  
Intermediate Steamers at 12 NOON.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE calling at  
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE,  
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail  
Express, and at ST. JOHN, N.B. with the Co.'s NEW PALATINE "EMPERESS" Steamships,  
14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 224 days from YOKOHAMA  
and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60; via New York £62.

Intermediate on Steamers £40, " 242.

"MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate  
Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval  
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China  
and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,  
Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

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**HONGKONG DAILY PRESS  
PUBLICATIONS.**

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FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON,  
BY THE PEARL RIVER—A  
Book for the Globetrotter, by Capt.  
C. V. LLOYD: with Maps and Illus. 1.90

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,  
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

1907

WEDNESDAY ... 27th February

WEDNESDAY ... 13th March

WEDNESDAY ... 27th March

WEDNESDAY ... 10th April

WEDNESDAY ... 24th April

WEDNESDAY ... 8th May

WEDNESDAY ... 22d May

WEDNESDAY ... 5th June

WEDNESDAY ... 19th June

WEDNESDAY ... 3rd July

\* Conveying H.M. The King of Siam, carrying Second Class Passengers only.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of FEBRUARY, 1907, at NOON, the Steamship

"PREUSSEN", Captain C. Mahrer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and

CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GIBRALTAR.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on MONDAY, the 25th Feb. Cargo and

Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 26th Feb., and Parcels

will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 26th Feb.

Contents of Parcages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,

and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

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TO NAPLES, GENOA and GIBRALTAR ... 1st Class 261 0 0 2nd Class 242 0 0 3rd Class 223 0 0

return 91 0 0 63 0 0 33 0 0

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN  
AND HAMBURG ... 1st Class 65 0 0 44 0 C 24 0 0

return 97 0 0 66 0 0 34 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ ... 1st Class 64 0 0 44 0 0 26 0 0

via NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR ... return 115 0 0 79 0 0 47 0 0

VIA BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON ... 1st Class 68 0 0 46 0 0 27 0 0

return 123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

\* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar, and  
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES,  
GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's  
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:  
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from  
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The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

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Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer  
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FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,  
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AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMER SAILING DATES.

PRINZ WALDEMAR ... 3277 tons ... THURSDAY, 28th Feb.

PRINZ SIGISMUND ... 3302 tons ... THURSDAY, 28th Mar.

MARINA ... 1790 tons ... SATURDAY, 20th April

ON THURSDAY, the 28th February, at NOON, the Steamship "PRINZ WALDEMAR".

Captain W. von Sanden with Mail, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

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TO MANILA ... 1st Class \$50—\$20—\$10—\$5—\$2.50—\$1.25

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TO BRISBANE ... 1st Class \$20—\$12—\$8—\$5.50—\$3.80

TO SYDNEY ... 1st Class \$23—\$11—\$7—\$5.50—\$4.10

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TO YOKOHAMA ... 1st Class \$80.00—\$60.00—\$40.00—\$17.50—\$12.00

TO KOBE ... 1st Class \$95.00—\$70.00—\$50.00—\$17.00—\$12.00

</div

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Saigon.....	Tsingtao.....
Bangkok.....	Choochong.....
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SHANGHAI, NANKING, KOKH, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.....	(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN 1st Feb 11.00 a.m. 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
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Prudens.....	Prudens.....
Sui Tsu.....	Grosvenor Apur.....
Tongking and Chefoo.....	Talegama Maru.....
Tidbin.....	Chengcheling.....
Kutub and Sandakan.....	Borneo.....
Java, Amoy and Tasmania.....	Joshin Maru.....
Ancy, Sji, Keel, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., Peru.....	Tremont.....
Singapore.....	Weisding.....
Singapore.....	Yiksan.....
Macao.....	Sui Tsu.....
Cebu and Iloilo.....	Kiahsien.....
Macao.....	Sui Tsu.....
Singapore and Chinkiang.....	Taming.....
Manila.....	Slovenski Moro.....
Singapore, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.....	Monteagle.....
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)
Shanghai.....	Huangpu Kweichow.....
Manila, Simpounding, Liverpool, Wimborne, Herbertshofen, V. & P., Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand and Fremantle.....	Prinz Waldeimer.....
Manila.....	Yuchang.....
Shanghai.....	Yadou.....
Manila.....	Zaporo.....
Pot Lucken, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Mel- bourne, Adelaid and Perth.....	Eastern.....
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.....	Kuksang.....
SHANGHAI, NAKASUGI, KOKE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.....	Hongkong Maru.....

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## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON.

WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1907.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, February 22nd.

COMPANY.	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$120.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Sh'au	\$150	180, x.d.
National B. of China	40	40.
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 0d.	37, sellers
China-Borneo Co.	\$10	\$10, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$10, sellers
China Provident	\$10	\$7.50, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.	lbs. 5d.	lbs. 7d.
Hongkong	\$10	\$11.00, buyers
International	lbs. 7s.	lbs. 0s.
Lao King Mow	lbs. 100	lbs. 13s.
Syochay	lbs. 100	lbs. 42s.
Dairy Farm.....	\$6	\$16.
Docks and Wharves—		
H. & R. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$34, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$60	\$14, sales
New Army Dock	\$61	\$12.
Shanghai Dock and Eng., Co. Ltd.	lbs. 100	lbs. 10.75, buyers
Shanghai Wharf	, 100	lbs. 23.25, x.d.
Shanghai	\$10	\$10, sellers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$21, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$21, sellers & sol.
Hongkong & C. Gas.	\$10	\$15, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$10, sellers
H. H. Tramways	\$100	\$215.
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$124.
Hongkong for Co.	\$25	\$22.50, buyers, x.d.
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$21, sellers
H'kong's Waterworks	\$10	\$14, sellers
Insurance—		
Canal	\$10	125, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$95, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$21, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas.	\$10	\$15, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$10, sellers
Hongkong Hotel	\$100	\$215.
Hongkong for Co.	\$25	\$22.50, buyers, x.d.
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$21, sellers
Monetary Union	\$10	\$15, sellers
Yangtze	\$100	\$157.
Land and Building—		
Hongkong & C. Gas.	\$100	\$107, buyers
Humphreys & Eske	\$10	\$11.25, sellers & b.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$100	\$12.50, buyers
Shanghai Land.....	lbs. 50	lbs. 101.40, x.d.
West Point Building	lbs. 25	lbs. 64, new issue
Mining—		
Charbonnages	cts. 250	\$45, minimum
Philipine Co.	\$10	\$5.
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$120.
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, sellers
Steamship Companies—		
China and Manilla	\$25	\$40, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$5	\$36, sellers
H. & Canton & M.	\$15	\$15, buyers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	\$10	\$9.
Shell Transport Co.	\$1	\$8, buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	\$20.
Do. Do. Founders	\$10	\$15.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Feb. 22nd.

ON LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer	2/21
Bank Bills, on demand	2/21	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/21	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/21	
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/21	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/21	
ON PARIS—		
Bank Bills, on demand	2/21	
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/21	
ON GERMANY—		
C'demand	2/21	
ON NEW YORK—		
Bank Bills, on demand	54	
Credit, 60 days' sight	54	
ON BOMBAY—		
Telegraphic Transfer	1/5	
Bank on demand	16/1	
ON CALCUTTA—		
Telegraphic Transfer	16/1	
Bank on demand	16/1	
ON SHANGHAI—		
Bank at sight	73	
Private, 30 days' sight	73	
ON YOKOHAMA—		
On demand	10/4	
ON MANILA—		
On demand—Passes	10/4	
ON SINGAPORE—		
On demand	11/2 p.m.	
ON BATAVIA—		
On demand	13/4	
ON HAIPHONG—		
On demand	14/2 p.m.	
ON SAIGON—		
On demand	15/2 p.m.	
ON BANGKOK—		
On demand	16/2	
ON GOLD LEAD—	100 lb. per cwt.	24/70
ON SILVER—	per oz.	31/4

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Feb. 23rd to 1st Mar., 1907.

To correct Zone Time add 23 min. and 18 sec.

Hongkong Mean Time.

Low Water.

Hongkong Mean Time.

Height.

Hongkong Mean Time.

## BRITAIN'S AIR FLEET.

MANY PLANS FOR THE COUNTRY'S DEFENCE CONSIDERED.

SECRET WORK.

ACTIVITY OF OTHER POWERS.

When last month the *Express* published a cablegram from Berlin giving at length a review of a remarkable book by Professor Martin, in which he prophesied the world supremacy of Germany through the instrumentality of fighting aeroplanes, the first impression produced was one of amusement. Professor Martin's prophecies, same like a "made in Germany" piece of fiction from the pen of that novelist of the future, Mr. H. G. Wells.

Since this, however, the question opened up has rapidly assumed definite shape, and inquiries pursued by the *Express* show that, wittingly or not, Professor Martin has revealed to the world a great problem which is at the present moment occupying the minds of the Governments of all the Great Powers.

## UNIVERSAL ACTION.

It has been demonstrated that the possibility of an aerial fighting fleet has not only been filling the minds of the statesmen who watch over the destinies of France and Germany, but that the matter has even been considered by the peace-loving Ministers of his Maj' sty's present Government, and in subsequent articles we shall be able to make clear that this question of aerial fighting fleets is not only confined to these countries. For instance, the experiments made by Italy are the most remarkable, and, up to the present, have been the most secret.

The spirit of inquiry which has been aroused by the disclosures in the *Express* can only be compared to the disquietude which followed on the discovery a few years ago that France was in the possession of fully manned and efficient submarines.

For when it comes to the point of advanced science being applied to the military needs of this nation, it has been generally taken as an axiom by the people of this country that the Government of Great Britain would, before moving, profit by the experience of others. It is to be hoped that in the present case the Government will continue to keep in close touch with the progress made by foreign Powers.

## MANY SCHEMES.

One thing is certain, that however empirically inactive the Government of this country has at least been alive to the possibility of aerial warfare.

To what extent it would be gravely impulsive to reveal fully at the present time there is now in our possession information the betrayal of which might jeopardise the best interests of Great Britain.

The utmost that for the moment we are justified in divulging is the fact that several entirely comprehensive schemes of aerial warfare have been submitted to the Committee of National Defence.

With customary caution the British Government has considered these at length. It is very satisfactory, however, to know that they now do decide to proceed actively in this matter we shall at least be level with the foremost designs accepted by other Powers.

Such great malt is as serious warfare may, by the expert mind, be gauged by little things, and it is of some comfort to be sure that so far at any rate as the science of captive ballooning is concerned we are far in advance of other countries.

## THREE BRANCHES.

It would, as we have already pointed out, be an eminently serious matter to divulge the policy in aerial warfare which this country may decide to adopt. However, in no way betraying the interests of Great Britain to outline the scheme which is most likely to find acceptance. We should begin to sketch out this scheme if it were not for the imperative necessity of arousing the Government to certain action through public opinion.

The scheme has been planned on a comprehensive scale, and the prospective aerial fleet may be comprised of the three following branches:

Sec. 1.—Observatory stations, consisting of

"sentry kites."

Sec. 2.—Transport and supply dirigible balloons acting more or less as depots, ships and supply stores to the naval fleet.

Sec. 3.—The actual fighting aeroplane.

Dealing with this in detail, it may be said that the items of the first section will be curiously constructed. They will consist of four or five box-kites, each thirty feet across, which will be held in proximity to the earth by a taunt rope. Their primary object is to preserve the tautness of the rope, for this is to act as a rail to yet another kite which can be made to ascend or descend at the will of those in control.

## THE SENTRY KITES.

Attached to the ascending and descending kites—known as the "man-kites"—will be a basket sufficiently large to contain half a dozen men, three of whom will direct its slant at any angle required and at any height, leaving the others free to take observations of the country for a radius of many miles.

The man-kite will be fitted with wireless telegraphy apparatus, which will enable the crew to keep in communication with the other sections of the aerial fleet and the terrestrial army.

In this way a complete system of observation may be maintained, which would enable the fighting aeroplanes to work to the best advantage.

These aerial sentry-kites, which will ascend to a height of several thousand feet, will be built of bamboo and canvas, and so arranged that the terrestrial army will be able to get them back to earth in the shortest possible time, and to transport them to the spot most calculated to be of advantage. This is extremely necessary, inasmuch as they might otherwise be destroyed by the attacking aeroplanes of the opposing army.

Dealing with the second section—the depot ships—it may be said that, following the same scheme, it will consist of dirigible cigar-shaped balloons capable of tremendous lifting power, able to carry fifty or sixty men above the surface of the earth. These great balloons will act as motherships to the fighting aeroplanes supplying them with ammunition and the other requirements of offensive warfare. The greatest height to which it is calculated these balloons will rise is five miles. It has already been proved repeatedly that this is an altitude which might safely be expected.

This great height is necessary to enable the balloons to evade the destructive possibilities of the enemy. So far as is known at present it is only possible for an aeroplane to attain an altitude a little over two miles from the earth's surface, and the most recent experiments with light artillery, such as could be carried on aeroplanes, show that a hit could not be made at a range of over two miles.

Still following the same scheme, we come to the third section of the aerial fleet—the actual fighting aeroplanes.

## GLIDERS.

These aeroplanes would be built on the "glider" principle, like the machine of the brothers Wright, and would be worked by a forty horse power petroleum engine and propeller. They would be double decked, and have two long

side wings, a short "gilder" for controlling the upward and downward movement of the aeroplane, and, at the back, a steering helm to direct the machines to the left or right.

These aeroplanes would be able to carry seven or eight men, of whom three will be required for the purpose of controlling it. The remainder would be free for fighting purposes.

If fired at by a long range gun from the earth or from an enemy's airoship, the aeroplane would seldom collapse. Indeed, the models which have been built on these lines have been known to fly when riddled with shot.

These flying machines too, would travel at a fairly high speed, and rise to a height of more than two miles from the surface of the earth. From this point they would drop high explosive shells on the enemy on land or sea.

In outlining this scheme we are perfectly aware that it may read as a literal flight of the imagination. Such an interpretation, however, would be far from being justified. The scheme is actually in existence, but whether the Government has adopted it will adopt it cannot be disclosed now.

## IMPORTANT TESTS.

The authorities of the British Army have been for a long time past carrying on systematic tests of the sentry-box order of kite, and it is possible that they may in possession of more data regarding dirigible balloons and aeroplanes than had hitherto been expected.

The precise position of affairs is, indeed, paradoxical. The Government is, in fact, half actuated by desire for the utmost secrecy, and is half crippled because the ignorance of the public on what has been done does not warrant a large expenditure.

If the public were aware of what is actually taking place the interest aroused would justify practically any amount being devoted to further experiments.

Professor Martin points out that Sir Hiram Maxim had not read his book when he made his communication to the *Express* of Germany's future use of airships for war.

He said: "When Sir Hiram has read my book there will probably be no difference of opinion between him and myself. Regarding technical questions, I have not pretended that Germany has surprised other countries in aerial navigation." My assumption is that the German Emperor will demand funds for the construction of aerial warships at the right time—namely, the year 1910. The advantage Germany possesses over other States is clearly explained in my book, and equally clearly stated in the *Express* Berlin despatch.

Germany possesses an immense number of efficient soldiers, and the number of soldiers must be taken into account in aerial warfare. With regard to the transport of troops by aerial warships lighter than air and the use of flying machines heavier than air, England does not possess, like Germany, an army which could invade Germany by means of aerial transport trains.

Flying machines heavier than air will in the near future play a great part in aerial navigation by the side of airships lighter than air. A military Power desirous of deriving advantages from an aeroplane must possess a large number of intelligent soldiers.

I uphold my contention that Great Britain will cease to be an island in proportion as aerial navigation develops, and I maintain that Britain will have ceased by 1916 to be an island."

A company has been formed at Gothenburg to float the invention of a new Swedish flying machine by M. B. H. Wallin, director of the material testing department of the Chalmers Institute, who has been working for two years at his discovery.

The inventor states that the construction of his airship will only cost a few hundred pounds, and will therefore be much cheaper than those machines which have been hitherto used for experimental purposes, so that the capital already subscribed is more than adequate for the first trials. The building of the airship will take some weeks, but the work is making rapid progress.

A motor for driving the machine is expected from Paris in a few days. In the course of an interview M. Wallin expressed himself very hopeful regarding his invention.

He said: "The problem of aerial navigation can be solved quite as easily as any other problem. It is only remarkable that the anticipated system of aerial navigation by balloon should have been adhered to so long.

## PIG AS PRINCIPAL GUEST.

AMERICAN HOSTESS' FREAK SUPPER TO WELCOME THE NEW YEAR.

The eccentric members of American society vied with one another to see who would usher in the New Year with the most foolish forms of entertainment. It is generally admitted that at the palm trees to an animal supper party given by Mrs. Elsie-Griffith at her home in Evanston, a fashionable suburb of Chicago.

Ten of the most distinguished members of Chicago society decorated bird or an animal guests to the table. The guests were a white pig, a guinea pig, a rooster, a rabbit, a dove, a parrot, a lizard, a terrier, a cat, and a squirrel (which was supposed to typify the social climber). The pig was escorted to dinner by the hostess.

Meanwhile the reformed brother was drinking surreptitiously but steadily from a desk.

The more he drank the drunker Mark Twain grew. He acted the part to perfection until the uproar of merriment among the guests brought the performance to a close.

Twain then confessed in a maudlin voice that his poor brother had lapsed. When he sobered he claimed to be the first American to have the telephone fitted up in his house, and proposed to be the first also to have music always on tap.

Thereupon he turned a switch and his guests could plainly hear the strains of an orchestra that was performing in Broadway, a mile away.

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## THE AGE OF CHEAPNESS.

Various periods in the world's history are known as the age of this, that or the other.

There was the "Elizabethan age," the "age of Louis XIV," the "Victorian age," and the present age, which will surely be known to posterity as "the age of Cheapness."

In almost every walk in life at present, one desire seems to be "Cheapness."

Jerry-buildings, trashy literature, shoddy clothing material, and adulterated foodstuffs, are the order of the day.

The old-fashioned buildings had to be pulled down by the aid of dynamite; the old-time books are read and re-read still as classics;

clothing material formerly lasted best part of the wearer's life-time; and cocoas was "cocoa only"

There is, however, still one brand of cocoa,

namely Van Houten's Cocoas, which is coco,

and nothing but coco.

It is a pure, soluble, easily digested and highly nourishing beverage.

It has stood the test of more than three-quarters of a century, and is still the standard cocoa of the world.

A little goes a long way, so that it is economical; and while it is not to be confounded with low-priced cocoas, it is still the cheapest to use in the end.

## ON SALE.

## A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG.

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 32 Years From 1874 to 1905.

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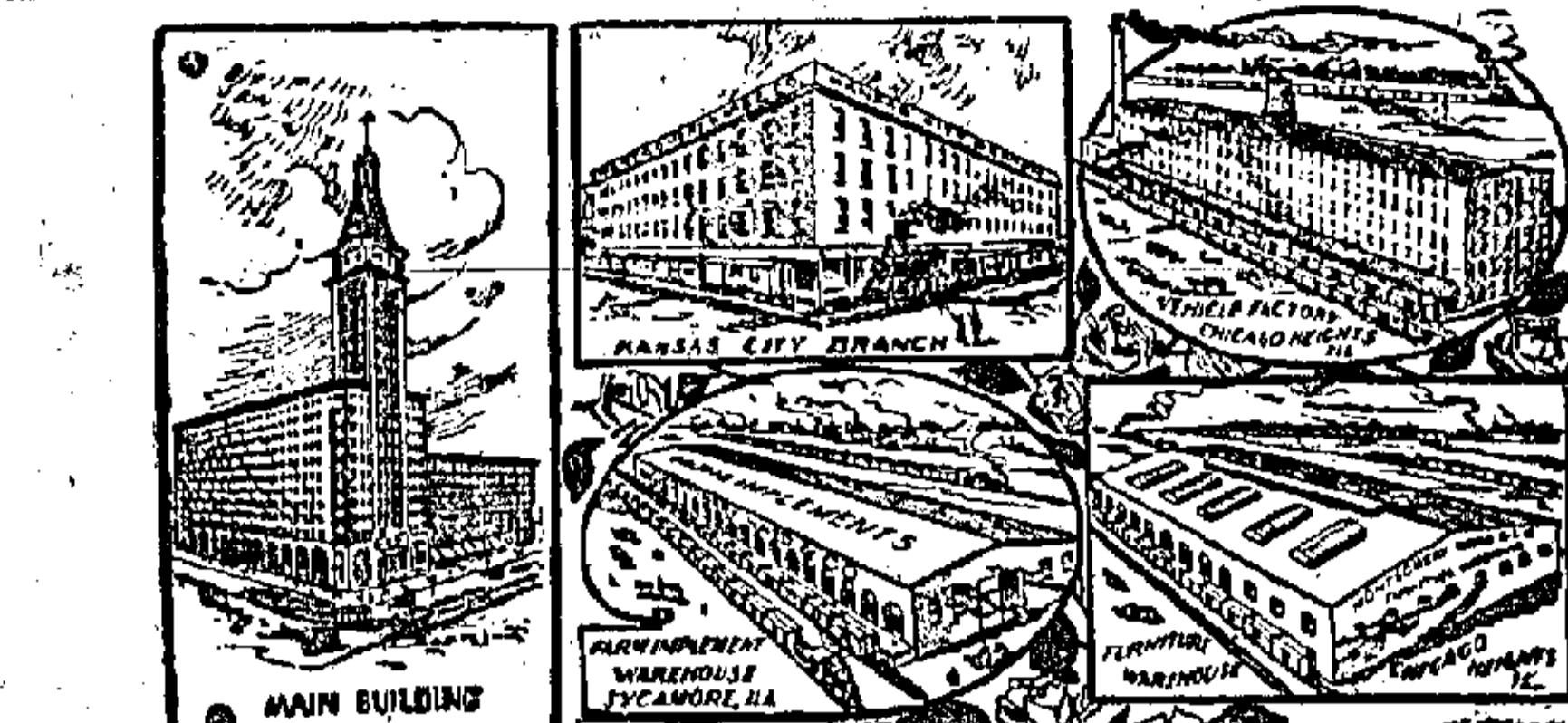
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"I am blessed with an abundance of long hair and I use the utmost care in the preservation of it. I have never found anything that pleases me as much as Newbro's Herpicide. It keeps the scalp clean and sanitary and adds a luxuriant appearance to my hair that no other preparation will give. I consider it most delightful to use and I can truly say that I prefer it above all other preparations for the hair. I like your soap also and can recommend both highly to any lady who wishes a good head of hair."

(Signed) JENNIE A. ABBOTT  
2443 Warden Avenue,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

While it is not natural for everyone to have extremely long hair, it is possible for every lady to have beautiful hair, for when the scalp is not diseased, the hair will grow naturally and abundantly.

The chief disease of the scalp is dandruff—which is highly contagious—and dandruff is now known to be caused by an invisible vegetable growth called the dandruff germ. Ordinarily, the first signs of scalp infection are dryness, dullness and brittleness of the hair, although the disease sometimes causes excessive oiliness. Following this, the hair loses its lustre, the scalp itches more or less and dandruff appears. Falling hair and baldness represent the last stages of hair destruction.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE—the original remedy that kills the dandruff germ—will cure any stage of this disease, except chronic baldness, which is incurable. Herpicide not only destroys the dandruff germ and stops falling hair, but it is a most exquisite hair dressing, making the hair light and fluffy and giving it a silken gloss. Almost marvelous results sometimes follow the continued use of Herpicide. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

AT DRUG STORES—SEND 10C IN STAMPS TO THE HERPICIDE CO., DEPT. N. DETROIT, MICHIGAN, FOR A SAMPLE.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., SPECIAL AGENTS.



JENNIE A. ABBOTT.

